

In this issue

Again two articles in this issue. In the first article we return to the issue 116 of PAT A MAT where significant space was dedicated to maestro Lačný, in memories of Peter Gvozdják as well as in preliminary award of the memorial tourney. But there were also regular columns, originals and selections, so a few more problem shown from them. The second article tries to communicate my recent experience with orthodox solving, after long hiatus. It was more successful than expected. Finally, this time three originals using some Breton conditions are shown in the regular Fresh clash section.

Stay safe and enjoy Conflictio!

Juraj Lörinc

Published recently: PAT A MAT 116

Issue No 116 of Slovak magazine appeared in June. The content includes among other:

- preliminary award of the Ľudovít Lačný memorial tourney,
- an article by Peter Gvozdják, bringing back some memories about Ľudo Lačný,
- brief memories dedicated to other deceased Slovak composers, Ľudo Lehen and Jaroslav Štúň,
- originals,
- regular Selections.

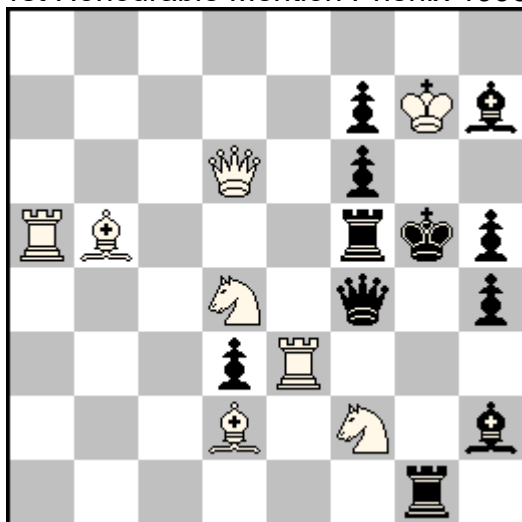
PDF selection from the issue can be downloaded on the [dedicated page](#). 18 problems from the issue are reproduced here.

734 and **735** are two successful joint problems of Slovak masters. Peter Gvozdják included them in the article remembering various details about Ľudo Lačný, significance of his creations for the modern composition, especially twomovers and even composing style. The name of the article is "*Einstein of the modern twomover*". It mentions some praise of leading composers of the world about various Lačný's works and if you speak French I can only recommend the mentioned recent article by Jean-Marc Loustau published in Phénix 313 (December 2020) commenting in detail on 40 pages 27 Lačný's problems.¹

Šedej cycle mechanism of **734** is, according to Peter, one of the most interesting and the cooperation allowed finding very economical position.

¹ Many thanks to Jean-Marc for kind words about Conflictio too,

734 - Ľudovít Lačný & Peter Gvozdják
1st Honourable Mention Phénix 1993



#2 (8+11) C+

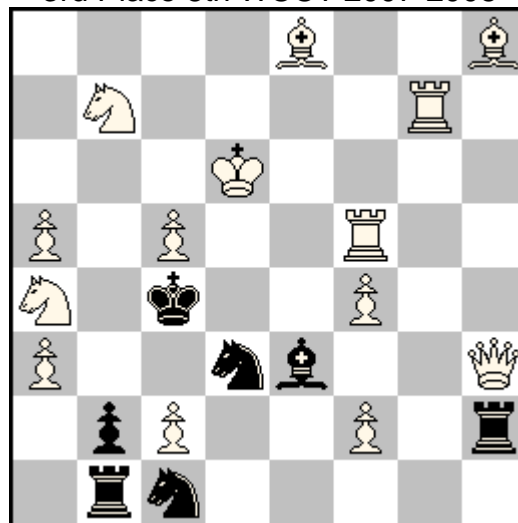
1.Re4? [2.Sf3# **A**]
1...Rxb5 **a** 2.Qxf6# **B**
1...Qe3 **b** 2.Sh3# **C**
1...Rg3!

1.Bd7! [2.Qxf6# **B**]
1...Rb5 **a** 2.Sh3# **C**
1...Qxe3 **b** (Qf3) 2.Sxf3# **A**
1...Q~ 2.Rg3#
1...Rf~ 2.Sh3#

Both first moves pin black pieces on the f-file and thus threaten mates on f3 and f6 (Sf3# **A** and Qxf6# **B**). Follow-my-leader defences along pin line defend by opening f-file, but also open white linemovers to g4 and thus allow mate Sh3# **C**. The other defence in each phase defends by unblock, but this means unguard of the square on the f-file with the second potential defender already pinned, leading to the remaining mate. Note the free black queen in the middle of the position

Royal key in the reciprocal change threemover **735** might seem worn-out, but is it?

735 - Ľudovít Lačný & Štefan Sovík & Peter Gvozdják
3rd Place 8th WCCT 2007-2008



#3 (14+7) C+

1...Bxc5+ **a** 2.Rxc5+ **A**
Sxc5/Kd4 3.Qc3#/Qe3#
1...Sxc5 **b** 2.Rc7 **B** [3.Sb6#]
Bxf4+ 3.Rxf4#
1...Bxf4+ **c** 2.Rxf4+ **C**
Sxf4 3.Qc3#
1...Sxf4 **d** 2.Rg4 **D** [3.Sb6#]
Bxc5+ 3.Rxc5#
1...Kd4 2.Qxe3+ Kc4 3.Qe4#

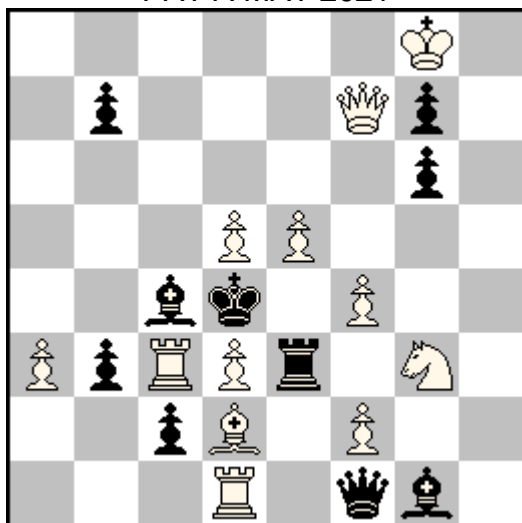
1.Ke6! [2.Sd6+]
1...Bxc5 **a** 2.Rc7 **B** [3.Sd6#, Sb6#]
Se5/Sxf4+ 3.Qc3#/Rxf4#
1...Sxc5+ **b** 2.Rxc5+ **A**
Bxc5/Kd4 3.Qc3#/Qxe3#
1...Bxf4 **c** 2.Rg4 **D** [3.Sd6#, Sb6#]
Sxc5+ 3.Rxc5#
1...Sxf4+ **d** 2.Rxf4+ **C**
Bxf4 3. Qc3#
(1...Kd4 2.Rd7+, fxe3+, Rd5+, Qxe3+)

This threemover was one of many joint works originating in the creative cauldron of the Slovak team in [the notorious 8th WCCT](#). Peter has found the scheme and all three co-authors have worked together to make it work. If you do not remember, this section asked for quiet pinning second whit moves in #3. Two in

try, two in solution, with excellent economy in spite of the strong white material ready to strike at bK.

736-738 are some originals in this PaM issue.

736 - Zoltán Labai
PAT A MAT 2021



#3 (12+10) C+

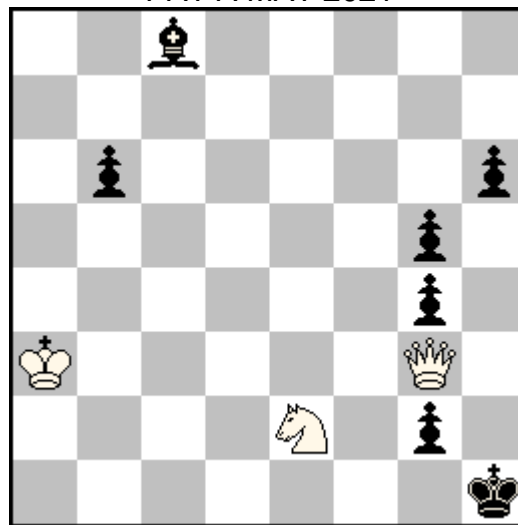
- 1.Rxc4+? **A** Kxd3! **a**
1.Bxe3+? **B** Kxc3! **b**

- 1.Qe6!** [2.Qb6+ Kxd5 3.Qd6#]
1...Bxd5 2.Rc4+ **A** Kxd3 **a** 3.Qxd5#
2...Bxc4 3.Qxc4#
1...Rxe5 2.Be3+ **B** Kxc3 **b** 3.Qxe5#
2...Rxe3 3.Rxc4#
1...Kc5 2.Rxc4+ Kb5 3.a4#

Strong feeling of the orthogonal-diagonal transformation is present already in two checking tries, but the key by queen improves the impression. Two main defences annihilate pawns and allow follow-my-leader attacks by rook and bishop. Then if bK tries to imitate the refutations, wQ captures the initial defender, while switchback captures lead to two (not so D-O analogous) checkmates on c4. Especially the 2nd

white moves are paradoxical (Keller here).

737 - Ivan Soroka
PAT A MAT 2021

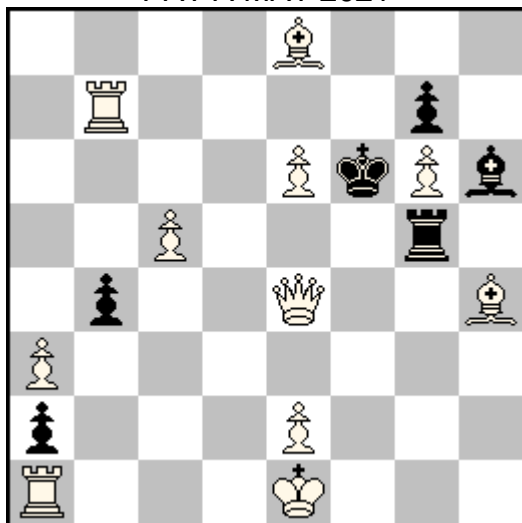


#11 (3+7)

- 1.Qe3!** [2.Qg1#] Kh2 2.Qe5+ Kh1 3.Qd4 Kh2 4.Qd6+ g3 5.Qxg3+ Kh1 6.Qe3! Kh2 7.Qe5+ Kh1 8.Qd4 Kh2 9.Qd6+ Kh1 10.Qxh6+ Bh3 11.Qxh3#

White queen has to keep an eye on g1 as unguarded promotion would destroy any chances to fulfilment of the stipulation. But the black king has to be kept in the corner as well, that is why wQ oscillates between two diagonals. The idea of the attack is to utilize weak spot h6, to this end a round-trip (and almost also second one) is executed.

**738 - Valerij Kopyl
& Gennadij Kozjura**
PAT A MAT 2021



s#8 (11+6) C+

1.Bf7! zz

1...b3 2.e7 b2 3.Qf3+ Ke5 4.e8=Q+ Kd4
5.Qf2+ Kc3 6.Qee3+ Kc2 7.Qf5+ Rxf5
8.Qd2+ Bxd2#

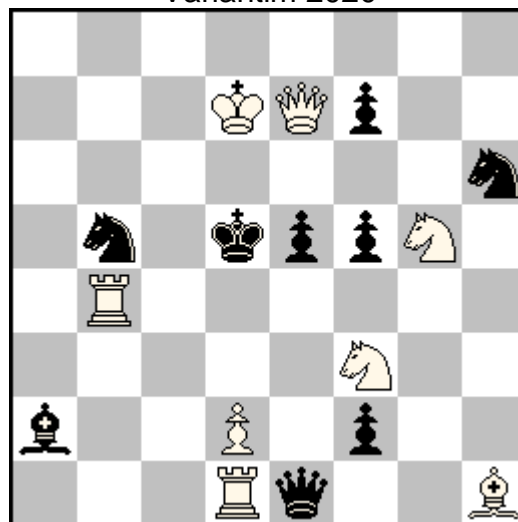
1...bxa3 2.Rb8 Ke7 3.Rc8 Kf6 4.c6 Ke7
5.Qf5 Kd6 6.0-0-0+ Ke7 7.Rc7+ Kf8
8.Qc5+ Rxc5#

In the first variation, the bK is driven to c2, to support the checkmating bB. In the second variation, the wK is mobile via castling, setting up the Black battery that is fired after forcing the bK to f8. Both mates are model.

Additionally, the tries given in the magazine (1.Rb8? b3!, 1.e7? bxa3!) hint that this could be an example of Kontrawechsel, [as discussed at the MatPlus forum](#). Before making the commitment to one specific line of play, White makes the move (Bf7) that is necessary in both lines. However now it seems to me that one small detail ruins this point: presence of the d7 flight after 1.Rb8 adds a new defence 1.Rb8? Kd7!

Next six problems appeared in Selections ("Okienko do sveta" = A window into world).

739 - Marjan Kovačević
Variantim 2020



#2 (8+9) C+

1.d3? [2.Rxb5#]

1...Qc3 **a** 2.Sxe5# **A**

1...Qxb4 **b** 2.Qxe5# **B**

1...Qe3!

1.d4! [2.Qc5#]

1...Qc3 **a** 2.Qxe5# **B**

1...Qxb4 **b** 2.Sxe5# **A**

1...exd4 2.Sxe1#

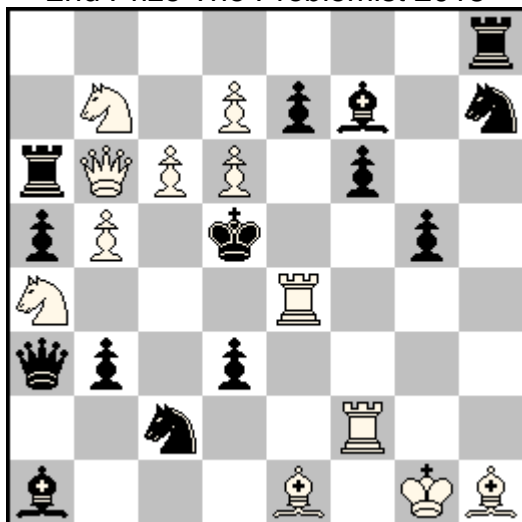
1...Sxd4,Sd6 2.Qd6#

The reciprocal change of two mates is united by multiple elements:

- the first moves by the same pawn,
- the defences by bQ
- checkmates on the same square e5.

The motivation is based on the closing on horizontal lines as well as line c3-e5, additionally, capture of Rb4 brings onto scene potential flights on the fourth rank.

740 - Alexandr Kuzovkov
2nd Prize The Problemist 2018



#3

(12+14) C+

1...e6 2.Rb4+ Ke5 3.Qc5#

1.Bc3! [2.Rb4+ Ke6 3.Sac5#]

1...Qxd6 2.Rxe7+ Kc4 3.Sxd6#

1...Qc1+ 2.Re1+ Kc4 3.Qc5#

1...Sf8 2.Rh4+ Ke6 3.d8=S#

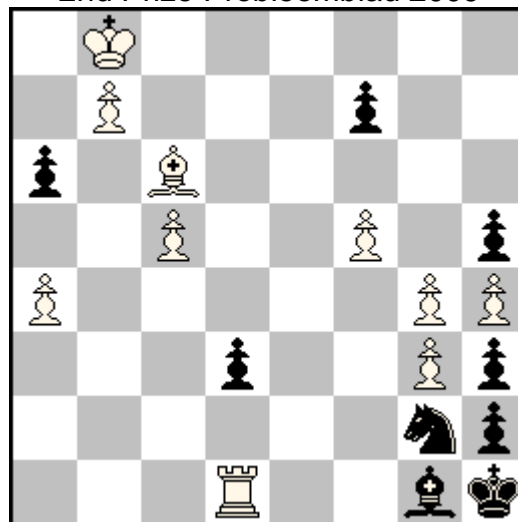
1...Bh5,Bg6 2.Re5+ Kc4 3.Bd5#

1...e5 2.Rd4+ Ke6 3.Bd5#

The main feature of **740** is the large cross of the white rook in the threat and the first three variations. The long moves of wR firing the diagonal battery close three black lines (a3-c5, c1-g1 and h8-h1) and capture Pe7. The battery is also fired twice in by-variations. The obvious key (check-provoking, but bringing out-of-play bishop into action) hints at constructional difficulties to make the whole scheme working. The theme itself requires almost whole board and the destinations of wR moves must be somehow motivated, taking more space for participating pieces of both sides.

Moreover selections were looking at some works with stalemate motives, see **741** and **742**.

741 - Valerij Kirillov & Boris Maslov
2nd Prize Probleemblad 2009



#6

(10+9) C+

1.Kc7? d2!

1.Kc8? h×g4!

1.Ka8!

1...f6 2.b8=S ~ 3.Sd7 ~ 4.S×f6 ~ 5.Se4 S~ 6.Sf2#

1...d2 2.b8=B ~ 3.Bf4 ~ 4.B×d2 ~ 5.Be1 B~ 6.Bf2#

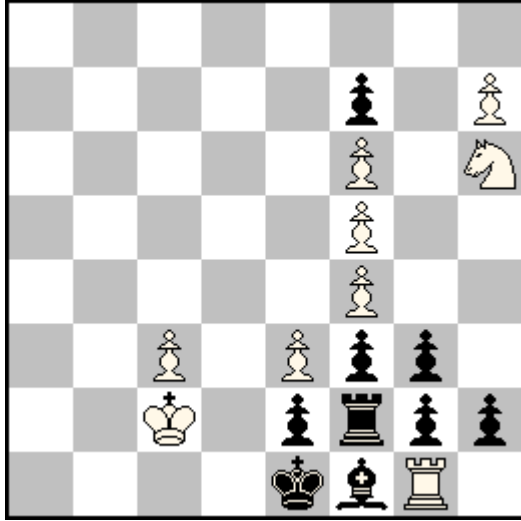
1...a5 2.b8=Q h~ 3.Qb7 ~ 4.Bb5 ~ 5.Bf1 B~ 6.B×g2#

1...h×g4 2.b8=R a5 3.Rg8 f6,d2 4.R×g4 d2,f6 5.Re4 Sf4/Se1/Se3/S×h4 6.R×f4/Rex1/R×e3/R×h4#

(2...f6,d2 3.Rg8,Rb4)

The double pin constellation with stalemate+unpin motivations is well known. Even if Black has 4 pawn moves available, there is ample space for stalemates, especially if White would choose the knight or bishop promotion with black pawns f7 and d3 not yet moves, respectively. The key here is the best choice from the artistic point of view – move to the corner opposite from the black king.

742 - Grigorij Popov
Prize 253rd TT SuperProblem 2021



#12 (9+9)

The commentary in [the award](#) is as follows:

Initially a main plan 1.h8Q? h1B(S)! 2.Kb2! (Qd8? pat) 2...Kd2 3.Qd8+ Ke1 is not success in view of own Pawn e3 - 4.Qb6 Kd2 5.Qd4+ Ke1, and not 6.Qe3?? Kd1 7.Qc1#.

In a foreplan (that includes all four thematic promotions) White not only get rid of this Pawn but also lead Black Pawn on its place - it will be very important, as we will see at the end of solution.

1.Sg4! [2.Se5 ~ 3.Sd3#] 1...h1B! 2.Sh2 gxh2 3.h8S! hxg1R! 4.Sg6 fxg6 5.f7 gxf5! 6.e4 fxe4 7.f8Q! e3 8.Kb2 Kd1(d2) 9.Qd6+! (Qd8+?) 9...Ke1.

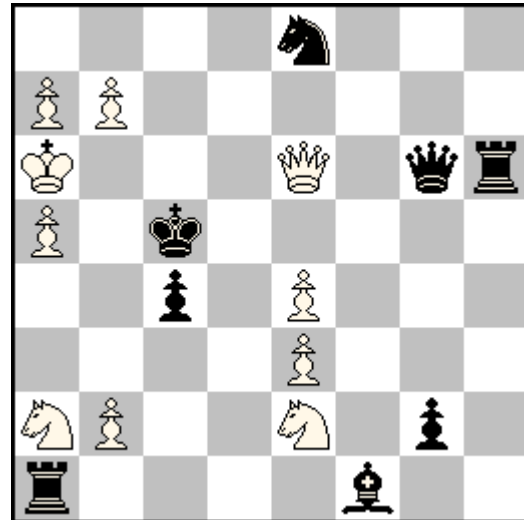
If now, as initially, White plays 10.Qb6? Kd2 11.Qd4+ Ke1 12.Qxe3 Kd1 13.Qc1# then White will be one move late.

But now a square e3 is occupied by bP, so White Queen is not need to guard e3 when bK stands on d2. That's why now in

the main plan White corrects a wQ route to c1 using opened 6th rank:

10.Qg6! Kd1(d2) 11.Qc2+ Ke1 12.Qc1#

743 - Anatolij Styopochkin
2nd Prize 6th TT FRME 2020



s#2 (10+8) C+

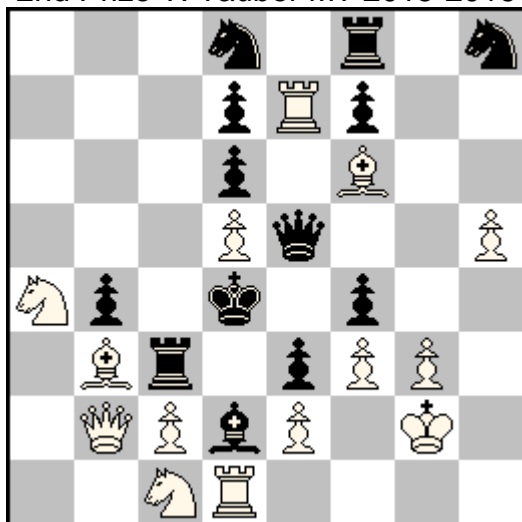
1.Sec1! [2.Sb3+ cxb3#]
1...c3+ 2.Sd3+ Bxd3#
1...Sd6 2.Qc8+ Sxc8#
1...Sf6 2.Qd5+ Sxd5#
1...Rxc1 2.b4+ cxb3 e.p.#
1...Rxa2 2.Qb6+ Qxb6#

Synthesis of pairs of analogous variations is currently a fashionable direction of composition, it seems. There are two variations with Sc1 checking bK, two dentist variations with Se8 defending and two further variations with defences by Ra1.

Additionally, I like a pleasant diagram position without usual heaps of black pieces in s#2.

Final selected diagram **744** shows ... Lačný cycle in very unusual hybrid setting.

744 - Eugene Rosner
2nd Prize T. Tauber MT 2015-2016



#2 (14+13)

- a) Strict Circe
b) Alsatian Mirror Circe

- a) **1.Qa1!** zz
1...Sg6 **a** 2.Qxc3(Rh8)# **A**
1...Rf~ **b** 2.Rxd2(Bf8)# **B**
1...Sd~ **c** 2.Bxe5(Qd8)# **C**

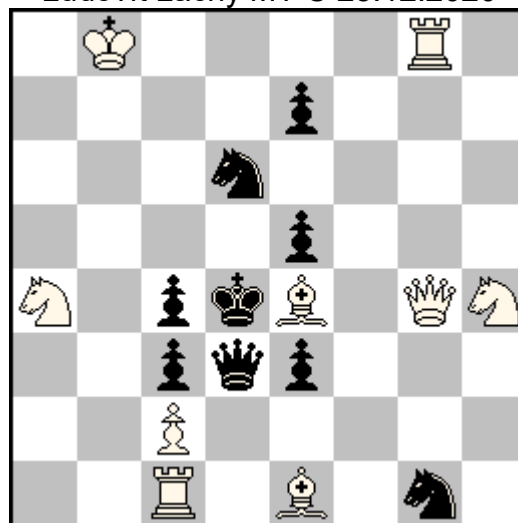
- b) **1.g4!** zz
1...Sg6 **a** 2.Rxd2# **B**
1...Rf~ **b** 2.Bxe5# **C**
1...Sd~ **c** 2.Qxc3# **A**

In Strict Circe, White can only checkmate by capture when the relevant Circe square of Black piece is available for the rebirth. The key 1.Qa1! is motivated by need to block rebirth square in mate 2.Rxd2(Bf8)#.

In Alsatian Mirror Circe one has to consider balance of captures by Black pawns. Two visible captures for two missing white pieces, so the further captures bxc3, exd2 and dxe5 are still legal as long as white captured piece is not reborn. But after moves of black pieces from the 7th rank the looming rebirths prevent defences against mates.

745 and **746** were joint winners of the orthodox section of the Lačný MT. The judge Juraj Brabec had only praise for them.

745 - Dragan Stojnić & Vidadi Zamanov
1st-2nd Prize ex aequo
L'udovít Lačný MT C 25.12.2020



#2 (9+9) C+

- 1.Qe6? [2.Qd5#]
1...Qxe4 **a** 2.Bxc3# **A**
1...Sxe4 **b** 2.Sf5# **B**
1...Kxe4 **e** 2.Rg4# **E**
1...e2!

- 1.Rd1? **C** [2.Bxc3# **A**]
1...Sxe4 **b** 2.Rd8# **D**
1...Sb5 **c** 2.Sf5# **B**
1...e2 **f** 2.Bf2# **F**
1...Se2 2.Sf3#
1...Qd2!

- 1.Rd8!** **D** [2.Sf5# **B**]
1...Qxe4 **a** 2.Rd1# **C**
1...Qf1 **d** 2.Bxc3# **A**
1...e6 **f** 2.Rxd6# **G**

The content is perhaps best described by the table:

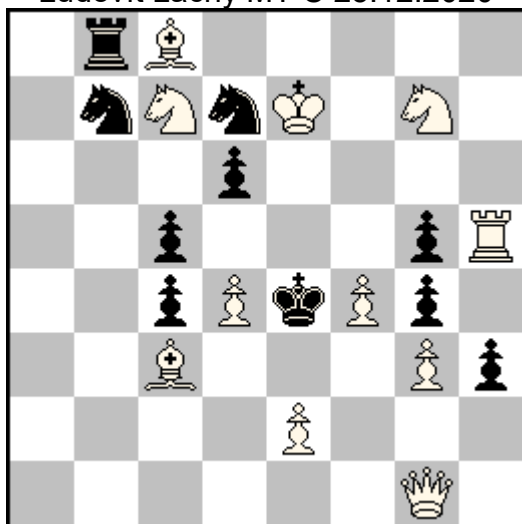
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
		A	B			E		
C	A		D	B			F	
D	B	C			A			G

Most important white moves are **AB** (in the function of variation mate and threat) and **CD** (in the function of variation mate and the key). They are appearing in three phases, based on the fine motivation including flight-giving try 1.Qe6? with two selfblocks, pinning first moves **CD** of two other phases, with appropriate threats, selfpin defences and other defences with prepared mates. The three mates **EFG** are worth mentioning as they are uniquely appearing in their respective phases, brought into existence by specific motives of keys and as such contribute in the unified way to the new-strategical content. The mate change part of the content can be described as

Z-32-44 + Z-31-33 = Z-33-77.

746 - Gérard Doukhan & Jean-Marc Loustau

1st-2nd Prize ex aequo
L'udovít Lačný MT C 25.12.2020



#2

(11+10) C+

1...Se5 **a** 2.Bf5#
1...cxd4 **b** 2.Qxd4#

1.Sf5? [2.Qb1# **A** (2.Qe3+? **B**,
2.Qh1+? **C** Kxf5!)]

1...Se5 **a** 2.Qe3# **B** (2.Qh1+? Sf3!)
1...Kxf5 2.Qb1#
1...Sa5 (Sd8) 2.Sxd6#
1...cxd4! **b**

1.Bd2? [2.Qe3# **B** (2.Qh1+? **C**,
2.Qb1+? **A** Kxd4!)]
1...cxd4 **b** 2.Qh1# **C** (2.Qb1+? d3!)
1...gxf4! **c**

1.Sd5! [2.Qh1# **C** (2.Qb1+? **A**,
2.Qe3+? **B** Kxd5!)]
1...gxf4 **c** 2.Qb1# **A** (2.Qe3+? fxe3!)
1...Se5 **a** 2.Sf6#
1...Kxd5 2.Qh1#

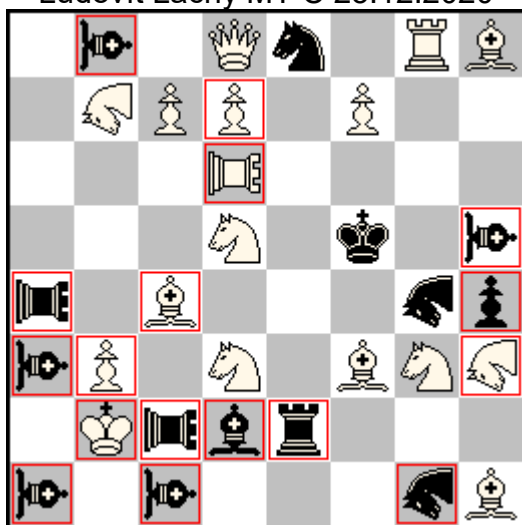
General additional guarding of e3 would bring into existence 3 threats **ABC**, but all three tries also unguard one other square each, thus creating unified Sushkov dual threat avoidance with three mates. Three thematical defences **abc** neutralize the negative motif of the key (while of course defending against the real threat) and thus possibly allow two other mates, but again have additional dual avoidance motif, making only one mate possible (**BCA** in phases respectively). The other set of defences in each phase (**bca**) acts as well, two of them being refutation and one (in solution) brings a new mate.

See more awarded orthodox twomovers in [the award](#). Now let's turn attention to a few more fairy twomovers, where any cyclic theme was requested.

747 - Reto Aschwanden

1st Prize

Ľudovít Lačný MT C 25.12.2020



#2

(17+14) C+

□ = paralysing unit

🐪 = camel

♘♙ = bishop lion, ♖♗ = rook lion

8 solutions

1.S5f4! [2.Q×h4#]

1...CA×d3 **a** 2.Qg5# **B**

1...CAd5 **b** 2.Bg4# **A**

1.S3f4! [2.Q×h4#]

1...CAd3 **a** 2.Bg4# **A**

1...CA×d5 **b** 2.Qg5# **B**

1.Se3! [2.Q×h4#]

1...CA×d3 **a** 2.Qg5# **B**

1...CAd5 **b** 2.f×e8=CA# **C**

1.Se5! [2.Q×h4#]

1...CAd3 **a** 2.f×e8=CA# **C**

1...CA×d5 **b** 2.Qf6# **D**

1.Sc3! [2.Q×h4#]

1...CA×d3 **a** 2.Qf6# **D**

1...CAd5 **b** 2.c8=BL# **E**

1.Sc5! [2.Q×h4#]

1...CAd3 **a** 2.c8=BL# **E**

1...CA×d5 **b** 2.f8=Q# **F**

1.S5b4! [2.Q×h4#]

1...CA×d3 **a** 2.f8=Q# **F**

1...CAd5 **b** 2.Bg4# **A**

1.S3b4! [2.Q×h4#]

1...CAd3 **a** 2.Bg4# **A**

1...CA×d5 **b** 2.f8=Q# **F**

This is more or less the way how the solution of this extraordinary twomover was given in the magazine. As the motivation for the change is really difficult to grasp, I can give also the detailed solution commented by author himself. First the customary table with g-fold Rice cycle emphasized and then Reto's words.

		a	b
		B	A
		A	B
		B	C
		C	D
		D	E
		E	F
		F	A
		A	F

The black king has the flight e4 and none of the 6 thematical mates guards this square. A random move by the bCAg4 unparalyses wBf3 and therefore guards e4 (and thereafter, e4 is guarded even in the case this bishop mates on g4 because of wBh1).

The other thematical flight is f4, which is guarded by wSd3 and wSd5. The mates Qg5 **B**, Qf6 **D**, f8=Q **F** guard this square too, but the mates **A**, **C** and **E** do not). Next to the flight, there are thematical black lines which guard against the thematical mates:

- Bg4 **A**: RLa4-g4 paralyse on g4,
- Qg5 **B**: BLc1/Bd2 paralyse on g5,
- fxe8=CA **C**: Re2 paralyse on e8,
- Qf6 **D**: BLa1 paralyse on f6,
- c8=BL **E**: RLc2 paralyse on c8,
- f8=Q **F**: BLa3 paralyse on f8.

In case bBd2 is mobile, it can defend against mates **B**, **D** and **F** but not against mates **A**, **C** or **E**. Any move by one of the thematic wS opens wRLd6-d2 and therefore paralyse the bBd2, which threatens 2.Qxh4# (2...Be1! no longer possible). The threat is defended by capturing the remaining white knight and therefore generating the extra flight f4 or unparalyse the bBd2.

Set play:

1...Ke4 2.fxe8=Q# (the bK is paralysed on e4 by CAh3)

The starter:

1.S5f4! [2.Qxh4#] - paralyse the Bd2, closes Bd2-g5 and RLa4-g4.
1...CAxd3 **a** 2.Qg5# **B** (2.Bg4+? **A** Kf4!)
1...CAd5 **b** 2.Bg4# **A** (2.Qg5+? **B** Bd2~!
and now the BLc1 paralyse g5)

The main course, the 6fold Rice cycle:

1.S3f4! [2.Qxh4#] - paralyse the Bd2, closes RLa4-g4 and Bd2-g5.
1...CAd3 **a** 2.Bg4# **A** (2.Qg5+? **B** Bd2~!
and now the BLc1 paralyse g5)
1...CAxd5 **b** 2.Qg5# **B** (2.Bg4+? **A** Kf4!)

1.Se3! [2.Qxh4#] - paralyse the Bd2, closes Bd2-g5 and Re2-e8
1...CAxd3 **a** 2.Qg5# **B** (2.fxe8=CA+? **C** Kf4!)

1...CAd5 **b** 2.fxe8=CA# **C** (2.Qg5+? **B** Bd2~!
and now the BLc1 paralyse g5)

1.Se5! [2.Qxh4#] - paralyse the Bd2, closes Re2-e8 and BLa1-f6.
1...CAd3 **a** 2.fxe8=CA# **C** (2.Qf6+? **D** Bg5!)
1...CAxd5 **b** 2.Qf6# **D** (2.fxe8=CA+? **C** Kf4!)

1.Sc3! [2.Qxh4#] - paralyse the Bd2, closes BLa1-f6 and RLc2-c8.
1...CAxd3 **a** 2.Qf6# **D** (2.c8=BL+? **E** Kf4!)
1...CAd5 **b** 2.c8=BL# **E** (2.Qf6+? **D** Bg5!)

1.Sc5! [2.Qxh4#] - paralyse the Bd2, closes RLc2-c8 and BLa3-f8.
1...CAd3 **a** 2.c8=BL# **E** (2.f8=Q+? **F** Bh6!)
1...CAxd5 **b** 2.f8=Q# **F** (2.c8=BL+? **E** Kf4!)

1.S5b4! [2.Qxh4#] - paralyse the Bd2, closes BLa3-f8 and RLa4-g4.
1...CAxd3 **a** 2.f8=Q# **F** (2.Bg4+? **A** Kf4!)
1...CAd5 **b** 2.Bg4# **A** (2.f8=Q+? **F** Bh6!)

The dessert:

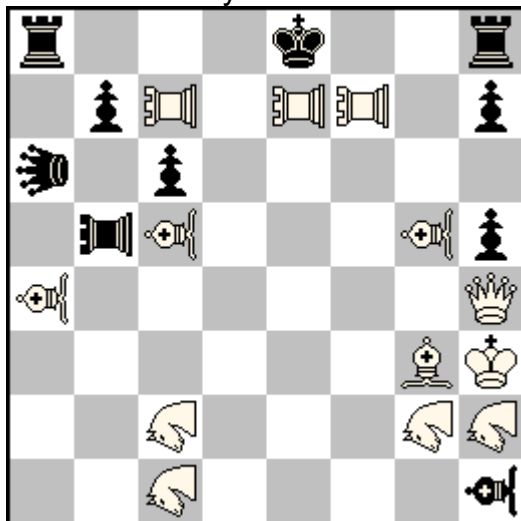
1.S3b4! [2.Qxh4#] - paralyse the Bd2, closes BLa3-f8 and RLa4-g4.
1...CAd3 **a** 2.Bg4# **A** (2.f8=Q+? **F** Bh6!)
1...CAxd5 **b** 2.f8=Q# **F** (2.Bg4+? **A** Kf4!)

Next to the 6-fold Rice cycle, we have an additional two phases which produce reciprocal changed mates. In all eight phases, we always have dual avoidance involved in all mates. The white knights both perform half of a knight-wheel, which together with the thematical black lines form a beautiful geometry.

**748 - Jean-Marc Loustau
& Peter Gvozdják**

2nd Prize

Ľudovít Lačný MT C 25.12.2020



#2 (13+10) C+

♘ = leo, ♞ = rao
♙♚ = vao, ♜♝ = pao

1.PAe1! [2.RAc7#]

1...0-0-0 2.PAc7#

1...Kxf7 2.VAge7#

1...Kd8 2.VAc7#

1...Kf8 2.PAfe7#

1...Kd7 2.RAge7#

1...0-0 2.PAee7#

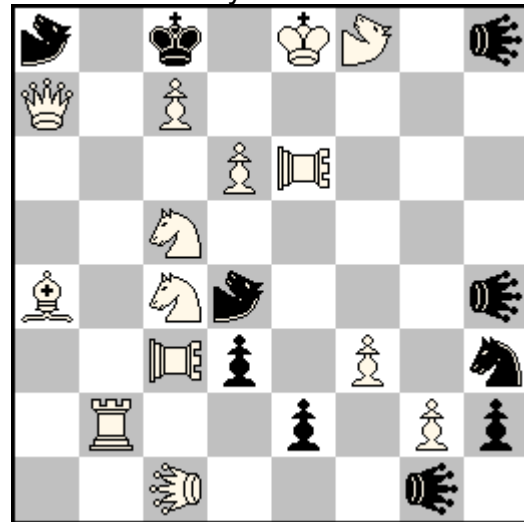
7-fold cycle of the hurdle and rear anti-battery piece is an incredible achievement. The position of the bK defines easily the rear piece, but the real question in each variation is which piece should play to e7. The additional motives include mainly guarding of bK flights, but also attacks on the expected antibattery lines. The key moving wPA away from the bK gives six flights.

Bishop would be enough in place of Qh4. The judge would prefer bishop and with fairy pieces on the board this would be also my preference, but that's just the matter of taste.

749 – Michail Chramcevich

3rd Prize

Ľudovít Lačný MT C 25.12.2020



#2 (14+10) C+

Functionary chess

♘ = lion, ♞ = nightrider lion
♙♚ = kangaroo lion, ♜♝ = rook lion

1.Se5? **A** [2.Bd7# **B**]

1...e1=KL+ **a** 2.Se4# **C**

1...NLxf8 **b** 2.Qb8# **D**

1...Sf4!

1.Se4? **C** [2.Qb8# **D**]

1...e1=KL+ **a** 2.RLce3# **E**

1...NLxf8 **b** 2.Rb8# **F**

1...Sf2!

1.RLe3! **E** [2.Rb8# **F**]

1...e1=KL+ **a** 2.Se5# **A**

1...NLxf8 **b** 2.Bd7# **B**

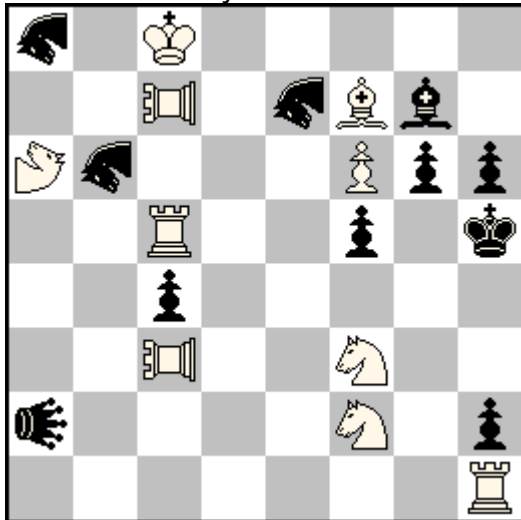
Successful combination of two Cyclone themes: Ceriani cycle with moves **ACEa** and Ukrainian cycle with moves **BDFb**. The mechanism is based on three black lion lines intersecting at d4, aimed at six white moving pieces and working in different moments. The pieces from the c-file switch the working lines in the key moves, adding one hurdle onto the e-file and removing one from the c-file. Then check by kangaroo lion promotion

activates KLe1 as rear battery piece, leading to cross-check mates with cyclical key paradox (Ceriani cycle). The unique defence by NLd4 completely switches the original black lion lines, making the Ukrainian cycle working.

750 - James Quah

4th Prize

Ľudovít Lačný MT C 25.12.2020



#2 (10+11) C+

♞ = nightrider lion, ♞ = lion
♞ = rose lion, ♞ = quintessence lion

1.QLe1? **C** [2.Rxf5# **D**]
1...Llxf7 **a** 2.Rxh2# **E**
1...Lle6 **b** 2.ROLf4# **A**
1...Lld5 **c** 2.Bxg6# **B**
1...Bxf6!

1.ROLf4! **A** [2.Bxg6# **B**]
1...Llxf7 **a** 2.QLe1# **C**
1...Lle6 **b** 2.Rxf5# **D**
1...Lld5 **c** 2.Rxh2# **E**

Excellent mechanism for difficult new-strategical theme (Djurašević cycle 5-2) based on interwoven lion lines is worth deeper study. Three white mates are almost ready, but fail due to easily seen reasons:

- Bxg6# **B** fails due to missing second guard on g6,
- Rxf5# **D** is guarded by NLa8 over QLe7,
- Rxh2# **E** is guarded by Lla2.

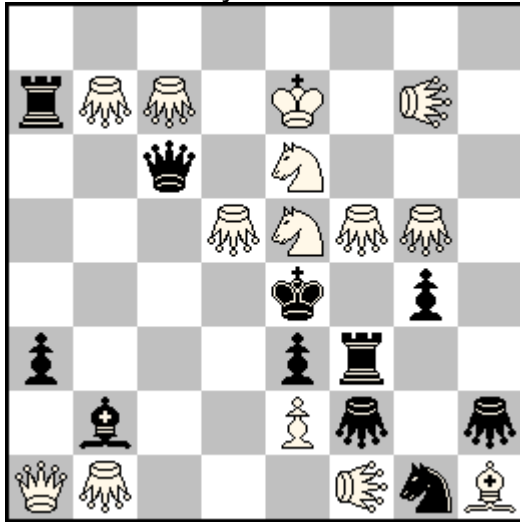
The last thematical checkmate requires two white moves, QLe1 **C** can check over ROLf4 **A**, but this is still guarded by Lla2 too (that is why there is no key-threat reversal).




The keys and defences change the number of hurdles on various lines:

- QLe1 **C** removes hurdle from NLa8-c7-e6-g5 and sets up line QLe1-g2-f4-h5,
- ROLf4 **A** adds hurdle to line NLb6-d5-f4-h3 and provides hurdle for QLe1
- Llxf7 **a** removes guard from h2, g2, captures Bf7 and guards mate Rxf5#
- Lle6 **b** keeps under control mate Rxh2#, adds hurdle to NLa8-c7-e6-g5, adds hurdle to QLe7-e6-d4-f3-e1 and unguards g2
- Lld5 **c** closes gate for Rc5, keeps under control g2, unguards h2 and adds hurdle to line NLb6-d5-f4-h3.

As a consequence, just one mate emerges when relevant black guards are removed, either by Lla2 withdrawal and presence of 0 or 2 hurdles on the lines of black nightrider lions.

751 - Marek Kolčák
 Commendation ex aequo
 Ľudovít Lačný MT C 25.12.2020



#2 (14+11) C+
  = grasshopper
 = kangaroo

- 1...Gd6 **a** 2.Gd3# **A**
 1...Gd4 **b** 2.Sc5# **B**
 1...Gf4 **c** 2.Sd3# **C**
- 1.Gd3+? **A** K×e5!
 1.Sc5+? **B** Kd4!
 1.Sd3+? **C** K×f5!

- 1.Kf6!** [2.Gh7#]
 1...Gd6+ **a** 2.Sc5# **B**
 1...Gd4+ **b** 2.Sd3# **C**
 1...Gf4+ **c** 2.Gd3# **A**
 1...B×e5+ 2.Q×e5#

The checking tries help to understand the set play – squares e5, d4 and f5 are additionally made inaccessible to the bK, allowing the mates unguarding them. The key by wK also guards three thematic squares, but it pins Se6, Se5 and Gf5. The thematic defences are now checks by grasshoppers unpinning the hurdles that can immediately checkmate Black in changed way for Lačný cycle.

Juraj Lörinc

Solver's impressions 2021

Whenever Chess Solving Championship of Slovakia happens to be organized in Bratislava, main organizer Marek Kolčák invites me to participate and for a long time I was just politely declining his invitations. This year was however different – Marek wanted me to participate because due to various reasons there was a threat of too few rated solvers participating. As by chance I could take part during weekend 21-22 August, I have decided to help him. I did no training, no preparation, just went there. I was expecting to bleed rating points to some in form solvers, as I was the 4th by rating before competition, but I do no solving for years, even less so any competitive solving...

Now that the competition is finished, I found it worthwhile to describe my experience similarly to my two older accounts:

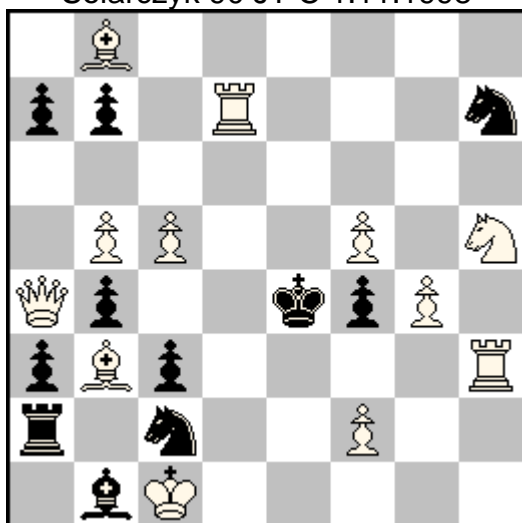
- [Open Czech solving championship – 2000](#),
- [12th International Chess Solving Championship of Slovakia – 2004](#).

14 people participated in the event run according to WCSC rules, with 6 rounds for #2, #3, studies, h#, #n and s#.

Twomover round is often a kind of lottery – 3 twomovers in 20 minutes. My result – 10 points, as I managed to solve two including **752** and fell for a thematic try in the Maleika's **753**.

752 - Efrén Petite

Special Honourable Mention
Solarczyk 90 JT C 1.11.1998



#2

(12+11) C+

1.Rd1? [2.Bd5# **A**]
1...Se3 **b** 2.f3# **B**
1...Sd4! **a**

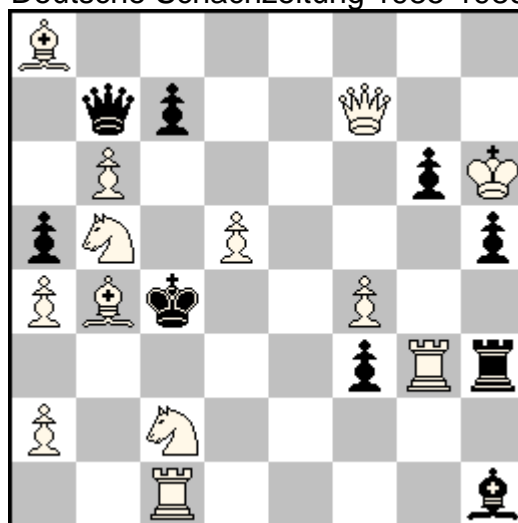
1.Rxc3? [2.f3# **B**]
1...Sd4 **a** 2.Bd5# **A**
1...Se1 2.Qxb4#
1...f3 2.Sg3#
1...Se3! **b**

1.Qxa7! [2.Qxb7#]
1...Sd4 **a** 2.Bd5# **A**
1...Se3 **b** 2.f3# **B**
1...Sf6 2.Sxf6#

Somov B2 mates are clearly visible, but I was spending a lot of time trying to find reasonable play with threat from d3 (e.g. 1.Bc4) when knight's jumps away would defend by Bb1. But defences 1...Sa1/Se1 seemed to have no error. Also, I could not activate Qa4 along the 4th rank with Bc4, so I finally tried to move wQ up. And then it worked. The tries with rooks did not come to my mind at all.

753 - Gerhard Maleika

1st Prize
Deutsche Schachzeitung 1985-1986



#2

(13+9) C+

1.Qxg6? [2.Qe4#]
1...f2 2.Qd3#
1...Qxd5,Qxb6 2.Sba3#
1...axb4 2.Se3#
1...Qc6!

1.Qe6? [2.Qe4#]
1...f2 2.Sba3#
1...Qxd5 2.Qxd5#
1...axb4 2.Se1#
1...Qxb6!

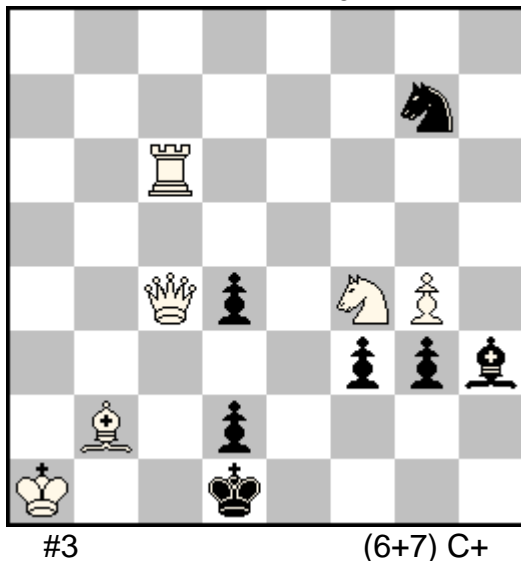
1.Qe7! [2.Qe4#]
1...f2 2.Qc5#
1...Qxd5,Qxb6,Kd3 2.Se1#
1...axb4 2.Sxb4#
1...Kxd5 2.Se3#

After some playing with position, I concluded that wQ will be making the key, with Qe4# threat, possibly defended by defences 1...f2 and 1...Qxd5. Then under time stress I have thought that 1.Qe6 solves, failing to see the refutation 1...Qxb6!

Excellent change of mates **Z-33-37**.

Threemover round is usually the one where the time allows me to analyse the play and find a lot, even to understand the author's idea. **755** was for me the easiest problem, while **754** took me a lot of time, uncovering different play in multiple variations. I had not enough time to go into deeper understanding of the third problem.

754 - Čeněk Kainer
Zlatá Praha 1921

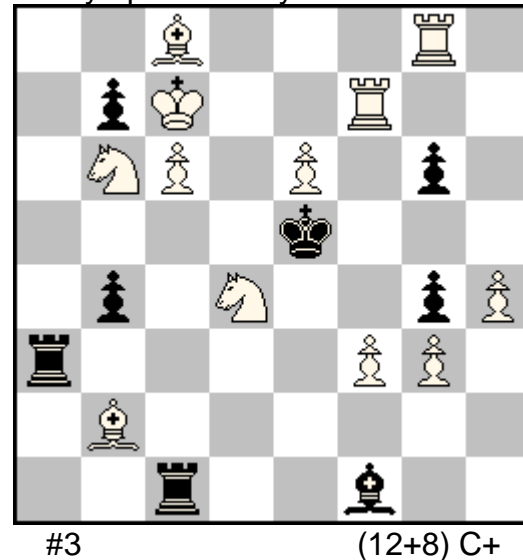


1.Qb4! [2.Bxd4 [3.Qb1#] Ke1 3.Rc1#]
1...Bxg4 2.Qxd4 [3.Qg1#, Rc1#]
1...Bf1 2.Rc2 [3.Qxd2#] Kxc2 3.Qa4#
1...Sh5,Se6 2.R(x)e6 [3.Qa4#, Qb3#]
1...Ke1 2.Rc1+ Kf2 3.Qxd4,Qxd2,Bxd4#

Sg7 is clearly there for e6, but how it can be motivated to move away? d4 seems to be a square where White might want to do something. Then if Rc6 moves away, Qc4 as well, then Kc2 might yield model mate Qa4#. And what can I do, if bK decides to move away to e1? It took me a lot of time to understand that 1.Qb4 brings the quiet threat 2.Bxd4 with pin model mate. Then I noticed 1...Bf1 is a selfblock surprisingly leading to the model mate mentioned earlier and I knew

I have it – it was just necessary to write all variations down.

755 - Srećko Radović
1st Honourable Mention
Olympic Tournay Istanbul 2012



1.Rf4! [2.Re4+ Kf6 3.Sd5#]
1...Bd3 2.fxg4 [3.Sf3#] Rxc6+ 3.Sxc6#
1...Bc4 2.cxb7 [3.Sc6#]
1...Rc5 2.e7 [3.e8=Q#] Rxc6+/Bc4
3.Sxc6/Sb3#
1...Re3 2.Rxg6 [3.Rf5,Rg5#] Rxc6+/Bd3
3.Sxc6/Sc2#

At first I thought that black rooks with be interfering each other on c3, but I could not find how to make it work. Then I tried to find a threat with active play of white pieces from top of the board, especially moving around both rooks. After some time I stumbled upon the possible key 1.Rf4 and I even saw the threat 2.Re4+ Kf6 3.Sd5#. I liked it immediately as I saw that Bf1 can defend it twice, interfering with both rooks and leading to the brutal doublecheck threats on the final moves. Both black rooks had to keep their lines in view of looming mates Sc2#, Sb3#. So, I had to find attacks only after 1...Rc5 and 1...Re3. I have coped with the latter first,

noting strong 2.R×g6 with forced interference 2...Bd3 leading to Sc2# and by analogy I have found that Pe6 not only limits wB to e6, but it plays also active role.

I liked the content as soon as I have solved it – 2×2 analogous variations with good strategy and very active play of white diagonal battery.

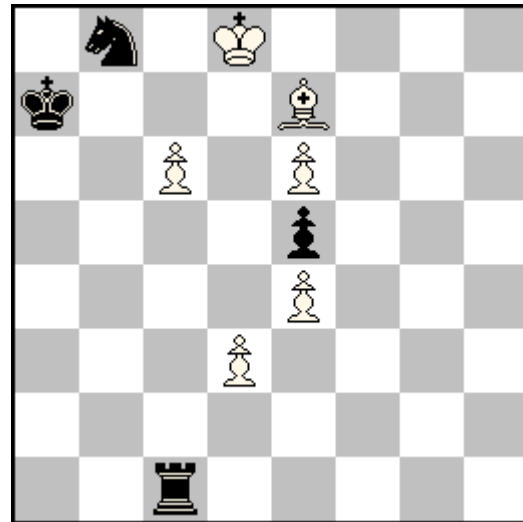
Next round, endgame studies, is my least favourite. No wonder, as I not only analyse (or even look at) studies only very rarely, but what is worse, I have forgotten most of the OTB chess standard knowledge, what wins against what, what can be considered clear win, clear draw, when the perpetual check is threatened, etc.

Therefore, I spend most of the time trying to play various lines of play, write down as much as possible what is clear to me, in hope that at least something of that might bring me some points as legitimate opening of the study. This time I think my study round paper was the most scribbled of all my six rounds. About one hour of effort was in the end worth 2 points, as I managed to find total beginning of one study for half point and some first moves of the main line in the other study for 1.5 points. I failed to find the right first move in **756** as I had no idea what should I precede the play by (almost) useless bishop sacrifice. Yet, after looking at all solutions, I think 756 has the most interesting content, read it like – most similar to moremovers.

756 - Sergej Diduch

1st Special Prize

Mat Plus 2007



+

(6+4)

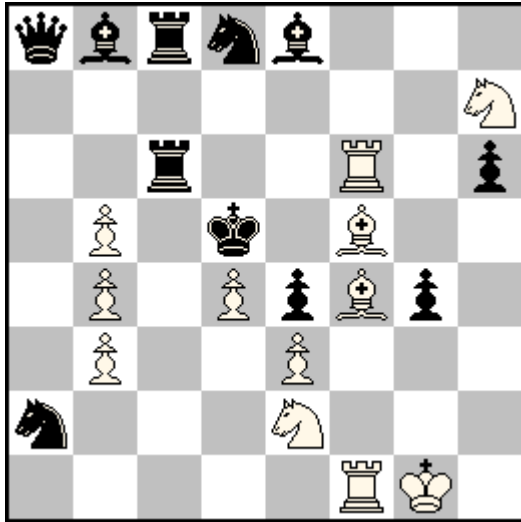
1.Bc5+ R×c5 2.c7 Sc6+ 3.Kd7 Se7
4.K×e7 Kb7 5.Kf7 R×c7+ 6.e7 Kc6 7.Kf8
Kd6 8.e8=S+

Why White makes the bishop sacrifice on the first move? Black must take it, as two White advanced pawns are threatening and losing time with wB messing around does not help. If White did not sacrifice the bishop, it would be lost anyway by 1.c7? Sc6+ 2.~ S×e7. But there is crucial difference between position with Rc1 and that with Rc5: wK can move to the f-file without being disturbed by bR.

The fourth round was dedicated to h#, as usual. As expected, based on the previous experience, I have solved everything for full 15 points before time limit, even if the h#2 was the most difficult ([M. Witztum, 7th HM Orbit 2014-I](#)).

Moremovers round was very interesting both for me (as I managed to score 4+0+5 points, more than enough) and in general due to quality of used problems.

**757 - Marcel Tribowski
& Thorsten Zirkwitz**
1st Prize Schach 1993



#4 (12+11) C+

1.Rd1! [2.Bxe4+ Kxe4 3.Sg3+ Kd5/Kf3
4.e4#/Rf1#]
1...g3 2.Bd6 [3.Sf4#] Bxd6 3.Re6
[4.Sf6#] Be5/Be7 4.dxe5#/Sf4#
2...Se6 3.Rxe6 [4.Sf6#,Sf4#]
1...Bg6 2.Rd6+ Rxd6 3.Be5 [4.Sf4#] Se6
4.Sf6#
1...Sc3 2.Sxc3+ Rxc3 3.Rd6+ Bxd6
4.Sf6#

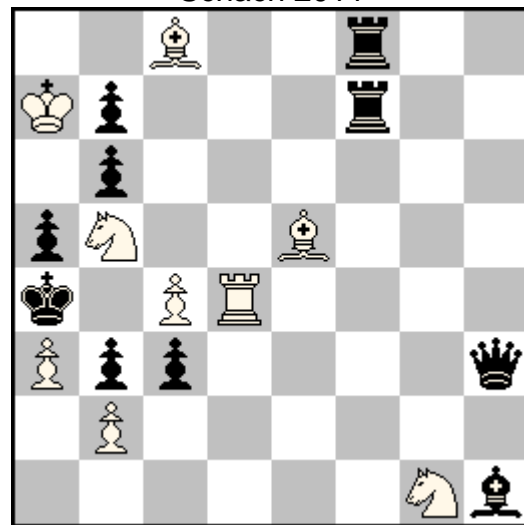
From solver's viewpoint, the constellation of pieces Rf6, Sh7, Bf4, Se2 – Kd5, Rc6, Bb8 hints to some Novotny play on d6 including evacuation of squares needed for knight checks and mates. One question to be solved was the role of Rf1 – should it check by R1f5+ e.g. after another evacuation e.g. by Be6+? Or should it be moved somewhere else?

By chance I managed to see full-length threat following 1.Rd1, even with branching at the 3rd black move. The variation 1...Sc3 was easy to find with overload of Rc6. The variation 1...Bg6 was more difficult as it took me ages to find the error – masked removal of

potential attack from Pb5, allowing quiet 3.Be5! after Rc6 departure. Then I noticed the last defence 1...g3, but failed to find the right attack 2.Bd6 using masked closing of d6-h2 line. 4 points for 3 variations out of 4.

Very satisfying also from the content point of view as two main variations are logically grounded.

758 - Peter Heyl
Schach 2011



#5 (9+10) C+

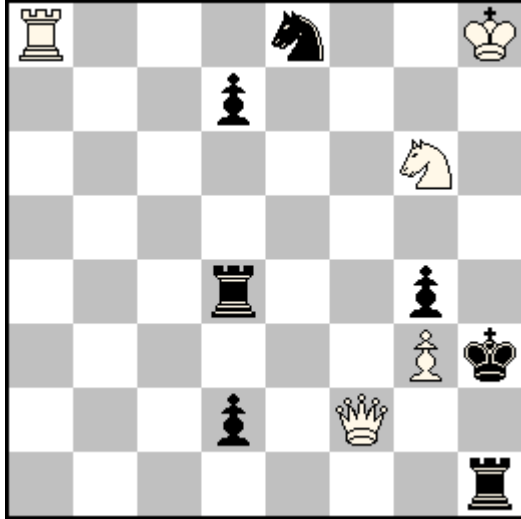
1.Se2? [2.Sexc3+ Qxc3 3.Sxc3#
2.Sbxc3+ Qxc3 3.Sxc3#]
1...Rf3!

1.Rd3! [2.Sxc3#]
1...Qxd3 2.Se2!
[3.Sexc3+ Qxc3 4.Sxc3#
3.Sbxc3+ Qxc3 4.Sxc3#]
2...Rf3 3.Sbxc3+ Qxc3 4.Bd7+ b5
5.Bxb5#
2...cxb2 3.Sec3+ Qxc3 4.Sxc3+ Kxa3
5.Bd6#

In spite of time dedicated to this I failed to find the idea of wR sacrifice bringing bQ closer to the main actions.

759 - Hans Lepuschütz

2nd Prize Deutsche Schachblätter 1964



1.Sh4? [2.Qg2#]
1...Rh2!

1.Ra6! [2.Sf4+ Rxf4 3.Rh6#] d6 2.Ra7
[3.Rh7#] Sf6 3.Rh7+ Sxh7 4.Sh4!
[5.Qg2#] Rh2 5.Qf1+ Kxg3/Rg2
6.Sf5#/Qxg2#
4...Rg1 5.Qxg1 [6.Qg2#]

While Qf2 + Pg3 + Pg4 form a mating net, White has two seemingly free pieces to work with: Ra8 and Sg6. The knight ties Rd4 to f4, therefore I have first tried to involve Ra8. 1.Ra5? seemed to be refuted by 1...Sf6, 1.Ra2? led to complications that I was unable to unravel, but it did not seem like a good idea. Then I found that 1.Ra6 has a threat in two moves for which knight defences are not enough, so that 1...d6 is forced. Logically 2.Ra7 could be the next step, but 2...Sf6 still seemed to defend.

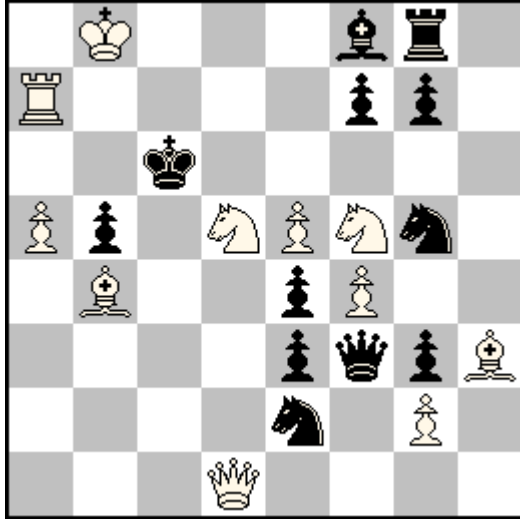
Thus I tried to bring Sg6 more into action by 1.Sh4 with 2.Qg2#. Rh1 could defend in two ways, 1...Rg1 was not enough due to capture by queen, 1...Rh2 allowed 2.Qf1+ Kxg3 3.Sf5#. So what? What do I

miss? Aaaaah, Kxg3 is a check to White! And suddenly everything was clear, the initial manoeuvre by wR was the preparatory plan, closing the royal battery line and allowing the model mate with self-block. How simple!

I was genuinely happy to have this moreover solved, it made so much sense. Even if it is only Meredith, with more complicated or longer logical problems still being too tough for me, I felt a lot of satisfaction.

After moreover round, even if the results were not known in full, it was almost sure that I cannot pass anyone before in the competition and from the other side, probably nobody could leapfrog me. So, I could solve selfmates without any pressure. Still, I managed to lose some points due to writing errors.

760 - Mikola Nagnibida
1st Prize Rokada 1978



s#2

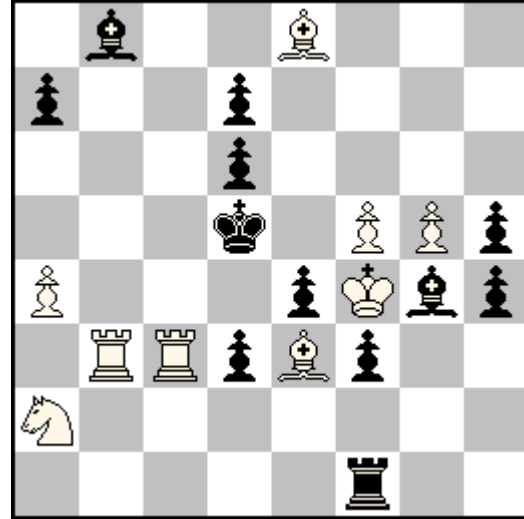
(11+12) C+

1.Qb3? [2.Sde7+ B×e7#] f6!
1.Bd6? [2.Sde7+ B×e7#] b4!
1.Kc8? [2.Sfe7+ B×e7#] Qg4!

1.Qd4! [2.Qc5+ B×c5#]
1...Se6 2.Sfe7+ B×e7#
1...S×d4 2.Sde7+ B×e7#

White lines aimed at d7 were hinting some line combination with different guards on this square, but it was not possible to neutralize Ra7 without some crucial destruction of the White position. Then I realized that the lines of Qd1 and Bh3 actually are supposed to attack the 8th rank after removal of two knights thereby black neutralization of those two lines could allow knight checks. And then it was easy, I have quickly found a key 1.Qd4! with some different threat provoking line closures by black knights. No points lost here.

761 - Živko Janevski
2nd Prize Mat Plus 2008



s#3

(9+12) C+

1.Rc2? [2.R×d3+ e×d3 3.Rc5+ d×c5#]
1...d×c2 2.Sb4+ Kc4 3.Bf7+ d5#
1...Rc1!

1.Rc7? [2.R×d3+ e×d3 3.Rc5+ d×c5#]
1...B×c7 2.Sb4+ Kc4 3.Bf7+ d5#
1...Rc1!

1.Rc4? [2.Sb4+ K×c4 3.Bf7+ d5#]
1...K×c4 2.Rc3+ Kd5 3.Rc5+ d×c5#
1...B×f5!

1.Ra3? [2.Rc5+ d×c5#]
1...B×f5 2.Bf7+ Be6 3.Rc5+ d×c5#
1...Rc1!

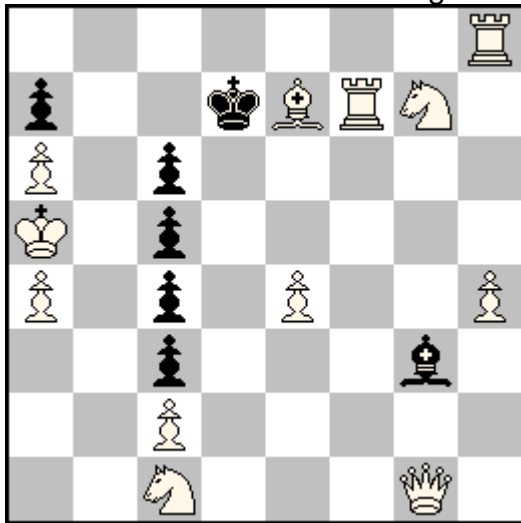
1.Rc1! [2.R×d3+ e×d3 3.Rc5+ d×c5#]
1...B×f5 2.Rb5+ Ke6 3.Re5+ d×e5#
1...R×c1 2.Sb4+ Kc4 3.Bf7+ d5#

Battery mate d×c5# was quickly identified as the most probable threat mate. I was for a long time trying to force it as short threat by removal of Rb3 from b-file (by 1.Ra3?) or by some other trick that I was unable to find. At the same time I was aware of the possible defence 1...B×f5, that could have been answered in two

different ways, depending on the constellation, either by 1...Bxf5 2.Bf7+ Be6 3.Rc5+ dxc5# or by 2.Rb5+ Ke6 3.Re5+ dxe5#. But then I realized that it is important to cope with 1...Rc1 defence. Only afterwards I found that removing Rc3 from the 3rd rank allows full-length threat with intended mate dxc5# still in game. And why Sa2 and Pa4 are there at all? it seems that the check Sb4+ should be followed by Kc4 with b5 guarded by pawn. Yes, that's it, and Rc3 should go to c1 to allow this variation. Fortunately I did not see 1.Rc4?, otherwise I might have a problem. And unfortunately I wrote „1...Bxf5 2.Rc5+“ etc. – so I lost 1.5 points for this variation

762 - Camillo Gamnitzer

Schweizerische Schachzeitung 1989



s#4

(12+7) C+

1.Se2! [2.Rd8+ Kc7 3.Qb1 [4.Qb6+ axb6#]]
 1...Be1 2.Bf6+ Kd6 3.e5+ Kd5 4.Sxc3+ Bxc3#
 1...Bb8 2.Bd6+ Kxd6 3.Qg6+ Ke5 4.Rc7 Bxc7#
 1...Kc7 2.Qb1 [3.Rd8 [4.Qb6+ axb6#]]

The longest selfmate is usually one of the most difficult problems in the competition

so it is usually the last to be tackled if s#3 is done. This time I had enough time and so I have spent relatively enough time looking at it. The potential mates axb6# and perhaps Bc7# are the easiest to spot, but not so easy to force. So it was different variation that I have found first. 1...Be1 aims bishop to wK for possible Bxc3# with no involvement of bK needed. How to force it after 1...Be1? Yes, with bKd5 Sxc3+ might work. This requires 3.e5+ and e5 itself might be guarded by 2.Bf6+. So the variation has formed as follows:

1.Sa2/Se2 Be1 2.Bf6+ Kd6 3.e5+ Kd5
 4.Sxc3+ Bxc3#.

Two questions remained unclear:

- 1.Sa2 or Se2?
- Why 1...Be1?

The second question seemed easier at first because if I considered zugzwang improbable with free Bg3 (but I did not rule it out), then the key should prepare some threat. How the move of Sc1 could prepare any threat that is parried by 1...Be1? Oh yes, it opens the first rank, thus Qg1-b1-b6 could force the mate... if bK was at c7. Yes, the threat was 2.Rd8+ Kc7 3.Qb1 ~ 4.Qb6+ axb6#. But unfortunately, this did not help me to determine the arrival square of the knight.

I became stuck at this point, because I failed to find any further defence. When I finally managed to find 1...Kc7, I had not enough time uncover move reversal and I completely missed the star variation with voluntary incarceration of bB defending by selfstalemating (Kling).

But I did at least something well. When the time was almost over I had to decide between 1.Sa2 and 1.Se2. Having no further clue I went for 1.Se2! as it seemed to me that the knight might rather do something closer to the bK - and indeed

it has role exactly in the Kling variation when bK is driven to e5. Sol I got 2.5 points for 2 written lines of play out of four. As unnamed solver said, it is always quite satisfying to score something on Gamnitzer...

Final results:

1. Richard Dobiáš 75 points / 360 minutes
2. Tomáš Peitl 74.5 / 318
3. Marek Kolčák 72 / 320
4. Juraj Lörinc 57 / 338
5. Oto Mihalčo 37 / 350

...
14 participants

Based on the above you probably can guess that I enjoyed the competition. It was mostly because of the truly expert selection of used problems that was done by Bohuš Moravčík who also runs regular bi-weekly solving competition at the website of the Slovak organization of chess composition <https://soks.sk/>.

Information about Slovak Championship 2021 available at WFCC site:

- [sheets with problems for solving](#),
- [solutions](#),
- [final table](#).

Juraj Lörinc

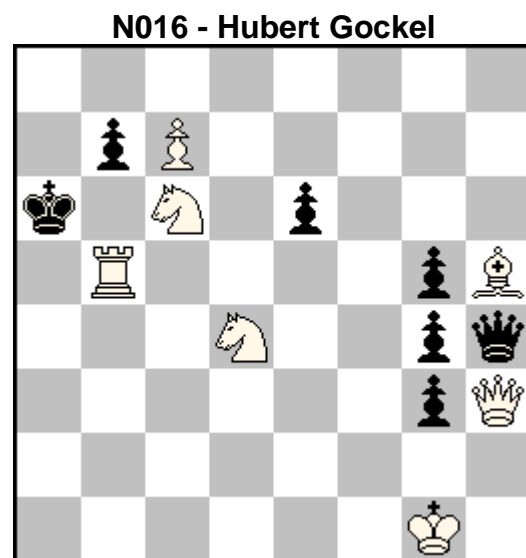
Fresh clash 10

Three new originals for the 2021 competition are **N016-N018**, all fairy twomovers playing on Breton variations.

N016 combines Breton adverse with Sentinels 2/8. In Breton adverse in a case of capture, one other unit of the same type as the captured unit (if present on the board) is removed at the same time.

If needed, the choice of the removed unit is made by the capturing side.

Sentinels x/y are a generalization of Sentinels, in which any move of piece (not pawn) from square on the 2nd-7th ranks leaves own pawn on the departure square if this does not mean presence of more than x pawns for White and y pawns for Black. (Thus ordinary Sentinels can be written as Sentinels 8/8 as well.)



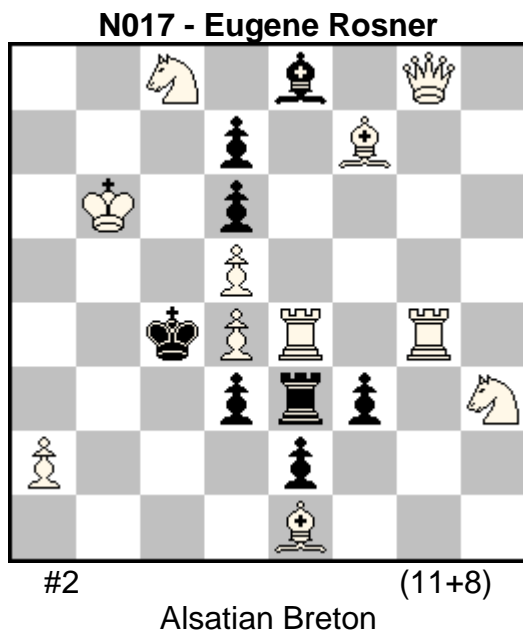
#2 (7+7) C+
Breton adverse
Sentinels 2/8

- 1.Qxg4(xb7;+h3)? zz
 1...Qxh3(xc7;+h4) a 2.Rb8(+b5)# A
 1...Qxg4(+h4) b 2.c8=Q# B
 1...Qxh5(+h4) c 2.c8=B# C
 1...e5 2.Qc8#
 1...g2!

- 1.Bxg4(xb7;+h5)! zz**
 1...Qxh3(+h4) a 2.c8=Q# B
 1...Qxg4(+h4) b 2.c8=B# C
 1...Qxh5(xc7;+h4) c 2.Rb8(+b5)# A
 1...e5 2.Bc8#
 1...g2 2.Qa3#

Both keys remove Pb7 together with Pg4 and provide White pawn to be captured by bQ. The difference between phases is in the cyclic change of pieces captured by bQ on the same squares that translates into Lačný cycle of mates.

N017 combines Breton (where capture of a piece of the opposite side forces also removal of own piece of the same side, if such piece exists) with Alsatian that can be in principle applied to any fairy condition (and prohibits any move leading to position illegal in the orthodox chess).



Set 1...f2 2.Sxf2(xd4)#

Check tries:

1.Sxd6(xd4)#?? – doublecheck illegal in the orthodox.

1.Sxd6(xd5)#?? – doublecheck illegal in the orthodox.

1.Sxd6(xa2)+? Kb3!

Cook tries:

1.Rxe3(xe3)? [2.Sxd6(xd4)#] d2!

1.Bxe8(xe8)? [2.Sxd6(xd5)#] d2!

1.Sf2! zz!!

1...Rxe4(xe4) 2.Sxd6(xd4)# (last move Se4-d6)

1...Bxf7(xf7) 2.Sxd6(xd5)# (last move Sf7-d6)

1...d2 2.Bxd2(xd4)# (last move Rxe4) 2...Rxe4(xe4)? (the annihilation on e4 is illegal because of the check of the Rg4)

Eugene writes: “Because of the Alsatian condition, White must wait for Black to annihilate White’s front-line pieces, by aid of the Breton condition. Double Urania.”

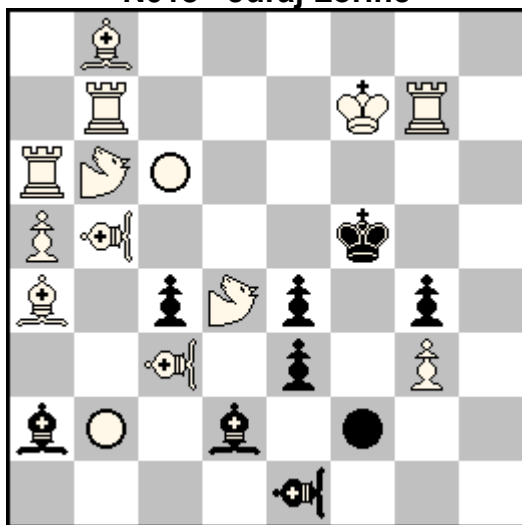
I would also point the strong geometrical feeling stemming from use of orthogonal and diagonal lines, where the double-check are (im)possible in an analogous way.

N018 uses Breton adverse and combines it with use of fairy pieces:

- alfil = leaper (2,2)
- camel = leaper (1,3)
- zebra = leaper (2,3)

It also has a less usual form of three solutions.

N018 - Juraj Lörinc



#2

(14+9) C+

Breton adverse

♘ = zebra, ○● = alfil, ♘♙ = camel

3 solutions

1.ALxe4(xg4)! [2.g4#]

1...CAxb2(xe4) **a** 2.Bc2# **A**

1...Bxc3(xb5) **b** 2.Bd7# **B**

1...CAxd4(xb6) **c** 2.Rf6# **C**

1.CAxe4(xg4)! [2.g4#]

1...CAxb2(xc6) **a** 2.Bd7# **B**

1...Bxc3(xe4) **b** 2.Bc2# **A**

1...CAxd4(xb6) **c** 2.Rb5# **D**

1.Zxe4(xg4)! [2.g4#]

1...CAxb2(xc6) **a** 2.Rf6# **C**

1...Bxc3(xb5) **b** 2.Rb5# **D**

1...CAxd4(xe4) **c** 2.Bc2# **A**

All three phases are united by multiple elements:

- the keys are played to e3 by three leapers, removing Pg4 and thus threatening g3#,
- Black in turn defends by attacking Pa5 and thus aiming to remove the threat pawn,
- all defences capture black leapers on b2, c3 and d4, thereby removing also the other ones standing at c6, b5, b6 or e4 (depending on which piece made the key),
- the error of black defences is always opening of white lines:
 - Ra6 via b6 and c6 to f6,
 - Rb7 via b6 and b5 to b5,
 - Ba4 via b5 and c6 to d7,
 - c2 to f5 via e4.
- this leads to well-known new-strategical theme carousel change with the same mates on the diagonal Z-33-34 that includes 3 reciprocal changes, with unified Breton adverse motivation.

		a	b	c
		A	B	C
		B	A	D
		C	D	A

Juraj Lörinc

Annual tourney Conflictio 2021

All kinds of antagonistic problems will be accepted for Originals column (orthodox and fairly direct, self-, reflex mates and other aims of any length, any fairy elements), the main criteria for publication being antagonistic stipulation and sufficient quality. Possible originals from other articles will be included in the competition as well. The tourney will be **judged by Paz Einat (Israel)**, multiple sections might be created based on the quality and quantity of entries. Please, send the originals to Juraj Lörinc (address below).

Conflictio is an e-zine dedicated to chess problems with antagonistic stipulations

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